

**▲ RECEPTION—A MEET IN THE HYDE PARK
—PERSONALITIES.**

The official reception at the Foreign Office

House. The question, he said, whether Mr. O'Kelly cared little or cared much for the opinion of the House of Commons was not, perhaps, one upon which its character and dignity would in the main ultimately depend. The House laughed. Mr. O'Kelly tried his best to look the contempt; he felt that no great success would ensue, so he fell on his language went, abrupt and contumacious, and did avoid the expressions of civility which the gentlemen of this assembly are wont to use when dealing with the House as a body. But the main point was that Mr. O'Kelly should expressly forgo his menace of murder to Mr. McCoan. And this he did. It may soothe his unsatisfied spirit of revenge to reflect that he was the instrument of wasting part of two nights, and of still further detracting, in so far as an individual member may, from the dignity of the assembly he affects to despise.

It is announced with more or less authority that Lord Dufferin is to receive some special mark of honor on account of his services in Egypt and at Constantinople. Forthwith the extreme radical writes a series of sniffs and capitious protests. The extreme radical was opposed to the Egyptian war, retains a lingering affection for Arabi, and does not like to see more honors offered to those concerned in establishing order in the country of the fellah. It is opposed, also, to any more giving of titles, or ribbons, or stars to anybody. The English Ambassador to Turkey is already Earl of Dufferin; why good will it do him to be made a Marquis? He is already Knight of St. Patrick, Knight Commander of the Bath, Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George and a Privy Councillor. If you wish, in addressing him, to indicate all his dignities (which no body ever does), you would have to call him the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, K. T., K. C. B., G. C. M. G., P. C. The radical thinks that, with all these, Lord Dufferin has his full share of the alphabet, and, perhaps he has. Is he to be K. G., K. Knight of the Garter as well? They say not. Lord Harrowby's death left a garter vacant, which, it is believed, still vacant, but is said to be reserved for another. Perhaps you will know all about it before this letter can reach you. Meantime, all I can say is that Lord Dufferin is thought here to have deserved any reward the Government have at their disposal, and that to pass him over entirely would be regarded as a slight to a brilliant and successful diplomatist. Ribbons and titles may be the most valueless things. In the world, intrinsically, but Europe in general has not yet been educated up to the point of regarding them in that light. They are no more out of fashion here than the honorable distinctions of Judge and Colonel are in certain States of the great Republic.

General Foster stayed over in London one day in order to attend the Home Dinner at the Devonshire Club, over which Mr. Chamberlain presided. The seal of secrecy lies on all that is said and done on such occasions, but I hope there is no harm in repeating what has already been stated in the London papers, that General Foster was among the speakers. I will venture to add that he was extremely well received—the reference by two speakers to his country being warmly received—and that he was applauded and pointed out as a diplomatic speech made the best impression on his audience. G. W. S.

SOCIAL POLITICS,

OR THE SCIENCE OF GIVING POLITICAL PARTIES.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE, LONDON, JUNE 4.]

The article most talked about among those contributed to the June magazines is that on "The Social Discipline of the Liberal Party" in *The Fortnightly*. It has given great offence, especially to those in whose interest it purports to have been written: to the Liberals of the outer social fold. It deals with the burning question of Liberal and Conservative clubs, and with the not less burning question of Liberal and Conservative reception using the word in its narrower and more exclusive term more or less in vogue here. What the author of the article, who signs himself "The Liberal," has to say is that the Conservatives beat the Liberals on both points. The Carlton, he declares, is a better club—that is, politically more useful—than the Reform or the Devonshire or Brooks's. I said so much about this the other day with reference to the new National Liberal Club that I will not pursue that branch of the complaint. It is, however, worth noting that he describes the Carlton as possessing a valuable distinction from any or all of the three Liberal clubs named in that it "combines the social cachet of exclusiveness with the fact of catholicity; which reads very like a contradiction in terms, but has none the less some justification in fact.

The more purely social discussion is conducted in this article with a freedom of speech and a recklessness in the use of names surprising indeed in a strictly respectable review like *The Fortnightly*. Tories, we are told, are more advanced in matters of polite diplomacy than Liberals. "Social exclusiveness is the note, not of the Conservative, or Tory, nobility, but of the Whig or Liberal!" The result is that the new rich men find their way into the Conservative camp, where they are welcomed and not into the Liberal, where, presumably, they would not be. The great Whig ladies look askance upon the wife and daughter of the successful stockbroker or sheep-farmer, whom the Conservative Duchess takes to her stables, or at least to her drawing-room. And the women in such matters are more powerful than the men—in other words—a man would be led by his wife and daughters into the political fold where they find the readiest appearance of cordiality. Whigs have never fused with the new Liberals; the Tories freely did with the new Conservatives, and these latter "have with equal wisdom and boldness accepted the fact that the foundation of society in the present day is plutocratic and not aristocratic"—a remark which takes leave to say is pure nonsense. The foundation of society is, in fact, just as aristocratic as ever. A considerable plutocratic element has been admitted inside the mansion if it is true, but it is tolerated, not welcomed, save in cases where the new-come has something beside wealth to recommend him. The new wealth has done its best to give the note to the old society, and has almost totally failed. It builds pretentious houses in the most expensive quarters and the born aristocrat who delights to veil the interior splendors of his home by a dingy, plain wall, pronounces them vulgar. It gives parties on which money is lavished in every form and sometimes with really beautiful results, only to hear them sneered at as "overdone." Its cuppages are gorgeous, but the patriotic clins to his simple elegance of style. And so on. The subject deserves a chapter or two of more voluminous than student of social life, but it is only incidental to the question of the distinctions between Liberal and Conservative.

It is, however, the keystone of the theory of which this singular paper has been built, and the writer of it needs his plutocratic fallacy as a rest of the comparison of social efficiency of two ladies of great station, one Liberal, one Conservative—Lady Granville and Lady Salisbury. The Liberals, he declares, have culpably failed to accept his plutocratic task, and by way of illustration he proceeds to compare the lists of guests at one of Lady Salisbury's and one of Lady Granville's parties. The comparison is impertinent, and is also incomplete. In Lady Salisbury's, he tells us, "there is not a single section, social or political, of the Conservative party unrepresented; tradesmen and manufacturers whose names were strange to their hosts two years ago, and are probably not familiar to them now, mingle with landed gentry and nobles of ancient descent." Of what sort of people Lady Granville's list is composed this "Liberal," who so familiar with Lady Salisbury's, omits to explain; which, considering that he is a Liberal, is odd. If he knows anything at all about the matter he must be aware that Minister's wives, and ladies who, for whatever reason, give political parties have two lists. There is, first, in each case, the catalogue of her own friends, whom even this Liberal I suppose would permit her to invite when she says "Whip's List, which is known as the Whip's List, which is meant to include everybody for political reasons it is expedient, and for personal reasons not impossible, to invite. Will our Liberal friend undertake to say that the Foreign Office party on the Queen's Birthday was less com-

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ORDHOFF, June 6.

—but at the first of January the winds set in, and the air was much harsher.

In February it rains in the Ojai Valley. This is a sheltered spot in the heart of the hills, where the air is generally calm; there is abundant shade and beautiful scenery; and one could live comfortably in the open air from breakfast till supper. The morning temperature was about the same as that of Santa Barbara; the maximum was eight or ten degrees higher; the nights were much cooler—often cold—the fogs sometimes drifted in from the sea, but generally in the form of high clouds which disappeared early in the day; the humidity, judging only by my sensations, was less. The Ojai Valley, moreover, is superior to all the other places I have seen in the documents for exercise which it sets before the visitor. The walks are cool and easy; the roads are good; the woods are close at hand. People are large and unreasoning when they are ill, and they must be tempted out of doors. In Santa Barbara, as in Los Angeles and San Diego, they will not walk, unless they are driven from the house. On the Sierra Madre, the favorite resort near San Gabriel, exercise is practically impossible; and at Riverside, Pasadena, and other irrigation towns, the monotony of the prospect makes walking a rather irksome duty. In Santa Barbara the flower-bordered streets are attractive enough when the wind is still, and although the surrounding country is rather barren there are many charming rides. But in the Ojai Valley, with its splendid oaks and its gorgeous flowers, the desire to be always abroad is almost irresistible. Both here and at Santa Barbara there are carriages and saddle-horses to be had.

The question of accommodations deserves more consideration than it generally gets. All physicians agree that ample nourishment is one of the first requisites for the consumptive. "Plain country fare," which is so often recommended, generally means coarse food with coarse and unwholesome cookery. A man may digest it as soon as he is able to lead an active out-door life, but the invalid when he first comes here needs something very different—as plain as you will, but appetizing and well prepared. In the comforts of living Santa Barbara far surpasses all other places in Southern California. It has an admirable hotel, and many boarding houses of reputation; furnished houses can be hired for the winter at moderate rates; and there is no difficulty in getting Chinese servants, and at Nordhoff, in the Ojai Valley, there are two small but good hotels, whose landlords make the most liberal use of their somewhat limited resources. There are no houses to rent. Riverside and the Sierra Madre have pleasant hotels. Santa Bernardino caters only for business men. Santa Diego has no attractions whatever except its climate, and I cannot learn that in climate it has any superiority over Santa Barbara. In the art of eating California is far behind the East, and the markets in this part of the State are but indifferently supplied.

The choice of a situation must depend upon the peculiarities of each individual case; probably the invalid himself can decide, from a short trial, whether the seaside, the close valley, or the inland plain will best suit him. If I had to give a word of general advice, I would say, go to Santa Barbara at the beginning of winter, and as soon as the winds send you indoors drive to the Ojai Valley. Between the two places you can obtain a very delightful season. As a residence for the year around, Santa Barbara is decidedly preferable to any other town I have seen. The climate is intensely hot in the summer, but already this month the thermometer has been at 105° and 110° in the shade on successive days, while Santa Barbara borrows a refreshing coolness from the ocean breeze. The worst season in this latter place is the spring of April and May being the time of the heaviest fogs.

R. G. M.

THE "BARTOLDI" STATUE.

RICHARD M. HUNT'S DESIGN FOR THE PEDISTAL—PROGRESS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Richard M. Hunt, the architect who has been charged with the task of making a design for the pedestal of the colossal figure of Liberty Enlightening the World, to be erected on Bedloe's Island, has completed his conception and sent the drawing to the committee. Mr. D. H. King, Jr., is preparing a model in wood on the scale of four inches to twelve feet. When this model is completed, probably about the end of this week, it will be considered by the committee and voted upon. The model is in parts and can be taken to pieces to show the internal arrangement; the broad double flights of stairs that will occupy the interior, the open space between the stairs, the gallery in the rear, and above all the manner in which connection will be made between the internal stairway of the pedestal and those of the colossal figure above. For this, too, is furnished with methods of ascension, though from the nature of things they will neither be so airy, so well lighted nor so comfortably graded as those of the pedestal.

Mr. Hunt's design may be roughly divided into three sections fifty feet high, making a total height of 150 feet above the belt of grass which will surround it. This ribbon of green verdure will be the tort upon the star-shaped ramparts of old Fort Wood, which are not to be demolished. The space between the retaining walls of the fort and the foundation walls of the pedestal will be filled in with the earth taken from the excavation, and this space will be covered with sods, so as to make a uniform stretch of green to the very top of the pedestal. The top of the pedestal is a series of bold steps, which lead up to the base of the pedestal. From this emerald zone the base rises in a slope at an angle of forty-five degrees. The line of the slope is nearly forty feet long. In each of the four sides of the pedestal in the centre of this slope is a broad flight of steps leading to the entrances to the stairway. Above these steps, which are carved in panels, and these are to be adorned with divines in high relief representing the four continents, are the four sides of the pedestal. An alternate proposition is that the spaces shall be left blank and that bronze shields of the United States shall be placed on the walls. A course of classic ornaments separates this section from the next, which is a series of bold steps, which lead up to the top of the pedestal. This section is to be adorned with a series of enormous stone masses in the style which was peculiar to the Etruscans, and was reproduced in the architecture of the Renaissance period. This stretch of fifty feet of almost Cyclopean masonry will prove effective. Above this comes the top of the pedestal, a series of bold steps, which lead up to the huge Etruscan masonry in a double row of massive but symmetrical Tuscan fluted columns with pinnacles. These capitals is a bold and striking architecture, where there is a gallery. Above the architecture is a series of bold steps, which lead up to the top of the pedestal. Above the frieze comes another double row of shorter and smaller Tuscan columns, and the architecture is a series of bold steps, which lead up to the top of the pedestal. The frieze above this will also be adorned with terra-cotta heads of Greek divinities, something in the best style of the Renaissance period.

Although a formal vote of the committee has not been taken, it is understood that it is favorably viewed by the committee. The design is a bold and striking one, and the three sections blend together in the design, and at the same time accomplish the main thought of the design. The design is a bold and striking one, and the three sections blend together in the design, and at the same time accomplish the main thought of the design. The design is a bold and striking one, and the three sections blend together in the design, and at the same time accomplish the main thought of the design.

Mr. Butler told a reporter of THE TRIBUNE on Friday that the committee was overcoming the passive resistance offered to all great project, and that he could detect signs of a great revival of interest in the statue. He said that the committee was now in the hands of the nobility of the gift and the honor due the America had been appreciated. He said that the committee was now in the hands of the nobility of the gift and the honor due the America had been appreciated. He said that the committee was now in the hands of the nobility of the gift and the honor due the America had been appreciated.

Subscription Committee consists of Governor Porter, Thomas A. Hendricks, and Mr. Martindale. In Ohio a similar committee is composed of Governor Foster, Edward F. Snyder, George Hooley, and Mr. Martindale. In New York, the committee is composed of Governor Gunkel, George W. Hook, Richard C. Parsons, Henry B. Payne, and Allen G. Thurman. The French committee is composed of Governor Gunkel, George W. Hook, Richard C. Parsons, Henry B. Payne, and Allen G. Thurman. The French committee is composed of Governor Gunkel, George W. Hook, Richard C. Parsons, Henry B. Payne, and Allen G. Thurman.